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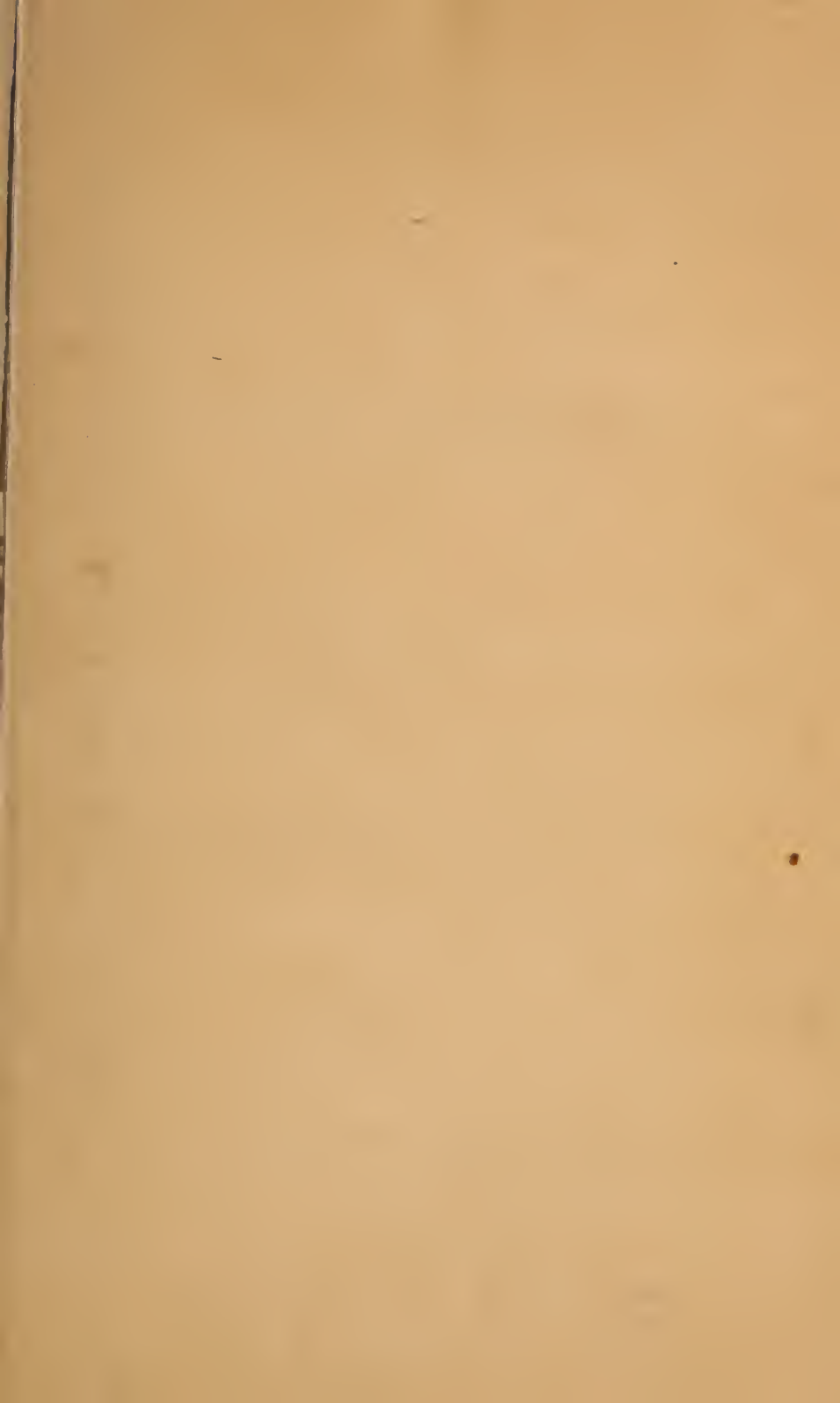
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## CHINESE REPOSITORY.

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VOL. XIV.—OCTOBER 1845.—No. 10.

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ART. I. *Thirteenth Report of the Ophthalmic hospital at Canton, including the period from the 1st January, 1844, to the 1st July, 1845.* By the Rev. PETER PARKER, M. D.

IN submitting the reports of the Ophthalmic hospital in Canton from year to year, it has been the felicity of the author to record the uninterrupted and constantly augmenting blessing of God upon medical missionary labors. But never has it been more preëminently so than in the present instance. During the period now under consideration 6,209 patients have been received, and an aggregate of 18,257 since the commencement of the institution, in October 1835. As in former periods, so of late, persons of all conditions and ranks, from the beggar to the highest functionary under the imperial government, have alike availed themselves of its aid.

Though ophthalmic affections continue to receive prominent attention, the institution, as the reports have shown, has become to a great extent a general hospital. As in the preceding reports, ophthalmic cases have been especially noticed, they will now be superseded by the detail of several cases strictly surgical. A number of successful instances of lithotomy are given in full. The more interesting, as they are probably the first instance, so far as is known, of lithotomy being performed upon a Chinese, since the founding of the empire. When the *missionary* aim of these labors is borne in mind, neither the profession nor others will deem misplaced the mention of the *moral* treatment, in connection with the physical and surgical. And we would have it remembered, that while none can appreciate more highly than we do the inestimable blessings that are conferred

upon our fellow beings—when the light of day is again transmitted through the eye long dark, the aneurism that threatens with speedy death is successfully treated, and the stone that has caused pain for years, not less distressing than the rack, has been in as many minutes extracted and in an equal number of days followed with perfect recovery,—yet all these are but *subordinate* to the aim, instrumentally to improve spiritual blessings, that run parallel and commensurate with man's immortal existence. And as the gospel remains replete with authority for this mode of missionary labors, furnished both by the precepts and example of the adorable Savior, we trust while life is protracted and our faculties are continued, it will be our humble endeavor to persevere in attempts, however imperfect, to imitate Him, who when on earth went about doing good, dispensing, with the same hand and at the same time, healing to the body, and spiritual and eternal blessings to the soul. While rejoicing that these labors are appreciated and approved by the most enlightened, devoted and Christian communities, and by the highest personages civil and ecclesiastical of the age, the deepest consolation is in the humble hope of the approbation and blessing now, and the future reward of that Savior whose kingdom we devoutly desire to see established in China.

No. 15,000. October 16th, 1844. Glandular tumor. Yáng Káng aged 35, of Sinhwui, latterly a beggar in Macao, had a tumor on the right side of his face, which commenced in the situation of the parotid gland, measuring two feet and six inches in circumference, weighing when extirpated  $6\frac{1}{2}$  catties, equal to  $8\frac{2}{3}$  lbs. It commenced ten years since, and when its magnitude disabled him from acquiring a maintenance by labor he had no resource but begging. His burden, wearisome to bear for an hour, he could not put off for a moment, day or night, from year to year. He had been a loathsome and pitiable object to the foreign citizens for a long time, and sometimes on passing him in the street he presented, from unknown authors, written appeals to sympathy and a request that the poor man might be relieved of his burden. He was greatly delighted when informed of the feasibility of an operation, and resigned if the result should be fatal, as he deemed death preferable to life of mendicancy and suffering.

Oct. 26th, assisted by Drs. S. Marjoribanks and J. K. Kane, the tumor was extirpated. A gentleman present made the following note of the operations.

“First incision made at 18 minutes of 1 o'clock P. M.

"Tumor fell on the floor 14 minutes of 1 o'clock P. M.

"Wound sewed up 6 minutes past 1 o'clock.

"Wound banded and patient in bed 20 minutes past 1 o'clock."

Three arteries of moderate size required a ligature. The patient discovered great fortitude, coolly remarking on commencement of the first incision, 'it hurts, doctor.' The tumor was of a glandular structure, and being laid open was found to be discolored in parts, and containing small cavities filled with dark mucilaginous fluid, and others with yellowish or lymphid. Portions of the tissue cut harder than the rest, and approached a cartilaginous or semi-osseous structure. The patient rallied very well from the operation, loss of blood, and shock to the nervous system, and all appeared right till 7 o'clock P. M., when secondary hemorrhage occurred. The wound was laid partially open, and coagulated blood removed, but no artery was discovered. Cold water and tincture of the muriate of iron was applied to the bleeding surface, and when the hemorrhage seemed arrested a few sutures were again inserted, and the wound dressed lightly, and cold effusions applied. A sleepless night was passed with the patient, meeting new symptoms as they occurred. Though there was no more external hemorrhage, there was considerable tumefaction on that side of head and face, which gradually subsided under the use of chamomile flower fomentation applied next morning. The edge of the wound united by the first intention, for the most part, requiring to be partially opened subsequently for the escape of the pus from supuration of parts beneath. With this exception and more or less paralysis from the division of the portio dura, nothing untoward occurred. It was remarked by a professional gentleman, immediately previous to the operation, that he "advised the man to make his will beforehand," yet the tumor was extirpated with complete success, and the man recovered in three weeks.

The magnitude of the operation, the elliptical incisions being about eighteen inches each, and the adhesion, at the base, over the parotid, being deep and strong, rendered it impossible, it should be performed with ordinary solicitude. The mingling hope of success and fears of the worst possible consequences, excited devout and sincere intercessions at the throne of grace in his behalf, and an earnest use of means to prepare him for whatever might be the divine allotment. He was told that others fervently entreated the most high God to save him, but that it was desired that he himself should pray to Him who alone could succeed the means to be used.

When laid upon the operation table, he was reminded, that after the most careful attention to his case, the conviction was strong that the operation was feasible and judicious, still it could not be denied that it was formidable, and again he was urged to lift his heart to the God of heaven and to the only Savior. Our prayers have been answered in respect to the means used for prolonging his life. Partly from a desire to have him where he can be instructed in the knowledge of the truth, and from the impression that his influence in the hospital might be salutary, he has been made its porter, in which capacity he acquits himself with great propriety, a living monument of gratitude, witnessed by thousands who come thither. Though mild and gentle, he possesses much natural energy of character, and commands attention when the dense crowd requires him to raise his voice. He quite spurned the idea of specifying any sum for remuneration of his services in the new situation. He had been rescued from mendicancy, suffering, and the prospect of death at no distant day, and had little disposition to place a value upon the services he might render while his subsistence was provided him. The relatives, by whom he was scarcely recognized in his adversity, look up to him, and many have sought through him professional aid. The transition from the condition of a beggar in the streets of Macao, to that of a door-keeper in the Ophthalmic hospital, no doubt seems to him great, but the infinitely more desirable one, of conversion from an idolater to a trophy of redeeming love, can alone form the climax of our desires concerning him.

The cases that next follow form a new era in this institution.

No. 11,205. July 17th, 1844. Lithotomy. Sihyau, aged 35, of the district of Pingyuen, resident in Canton, afflicted with stone, had long been under notice. A year previous he was an inmate of the hospital, when the stone was grasped and broken into two pieces by means of lithotrity, but was of too hard a character to be broken down, especially in the existing irritable state of the cyst. As a last resort, lithotomy was proposed and acceded to. For weeks previously he was as much under moral, as physical preparation, for the operation, being supplied with the gospels and Christian books in Chinese, with a desire he would acquaint himself with their contents and become a worshiper of the God they reveal. When the hour for operation arrived, he was again reminded of his situation and the possible results; that the case had been one of long and diligent study and frequent prayer to God. He interrupted the conversation by saying, "I have been too long acquainted with you



doctor, have seen too much in the hospital with my own eyes, to require anything now to inspire my confidence." The operation was then performed. The stone in two pieces,—in their original position measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in the shortest, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in the longest circumference,—weighed one ounce and one drachm, and was extracted by the lateral operation. All was favorable. In a little time he was free from pain and enjoying a relief that could be purchased only at the cost of what he had suffered for ten years. Allusion was made to the constant gratitude ascending to God for his blessing on the part of the operator, and a desire expressed, that that of the patient might ascend with it. With a sincerity and feeling more easily conceived than described, he took the surgeon by one hand, and put the other partially around his neck, as though he would embrace him, but timidly shrinking back and looking up to see if he might not be considered presuming, in reply to remarks that the books in his possession would inform him more of Jesus Christ, who died for the world, and that *most sincerely* he would find in them the *true doctrine*, he rejoined with emphasis; *they are the true doctrines*, I will pour out my heart to know them, and will circulate them among my relations. This led to some account of his relations, viz., that his aged grandfather had just completed 80 years; that his father is a teacher of the court dialect, and several brothers are engaged in mercantile pursuits on a small scale. He related the sentiments of surprise from his grandfather, when he first told him of the foreigner, and what he witnessed at the hospital, that his long life had afforded no parallel to it, and that it was explicable only as being a providential event.

Not an unfavorable symptom followed. In nine days the water ceased entirely to flow through the wound, and in eighteen days he was perfectly well.

When about to return home, he attempted to "knock head" at the surgeon's feet, but was prevented, and the reasons for it explained. Putting his hand upon his breast he said "my heart is full of gratitude and I wish to express it: instruct and pardon me if I have erred." He was furnished with additional Christian books for distribution among his friends. This case has been extremely interesting, not merely from the amiable character of the man, but as being in all probability, the first instance of lithotomy, either in ancient or modern times, which has been performed upon a Chinese, and this in the highest degree successful. After visiting his family for a few weeks, he returned with a written expression of his own

and his friends sentiments, which is subjoined. The New Testament he had previously received, he brought with him, much used apparently, and said it had been perused by his friends, and he desired one more copy for a friend. Several copies of the Testament, and a fresh supply of other books were supplied.

*“ Acknowledgment of Si Ngányung the father of Sihyau.*

“ From the beginning hitherto, perfect ability in the physician has been deemed of the highest importance. “ Failing thrice to break the arm at the shoulder (an allusion to an ancient who is represented as applying himself with such determined assiduity as to break off or wear up his arm to the shoulder) it is not easy for him to be accustomed to a clear perception of the healing art. Now my son whose name in infancy was Sihyau, in the 7th month of the 22d year of Táukwáng (1842) was sensible of fever and atmospheric dampness which accumulating in the system eventuated in the disease of the stone. Again and again he requested physicians to treat him, and took their medicines without avail, till fortunately he met Dr. Parker, more distinguished than Dr. Tso, (a celebrated physician of the Chau dynasty B. C. 582,) and who in his profession imitates (the ancient) Kí Hwáng, and at his office in the provincial city (literally the city of goats) diffuses universally his kindness and benevolence. To him all the people and scholars are one vast brotherhood, and men both far and near unite in reverencing his ability to benefit mankind, and say to each other, now we all have perfect repose. Consequently, upon the 23d year of Táukwáng, (1843,) my son repaired in person to the hospital, and there took up his temporary abode. The doctor having sounded and detected the stone, (by lithotripsy) broke it and extracted several fragments; at that time he was a little better, but the stone was not yet removed and still remained a calamity. Upon the middle decade of the 10th month of the 24th year of Táukwáng, (December 1844,) he made an incision and extracted the stone in two pieces about the size of olives, and weighing over 7 mace, and ere ten full days the wound closed up, and he was able to walk about, and to return to his family.

“ This certainly is a remarkable, difficult and dangerous disease, at which other men fold their arms in despair, but the doctor delighted, and rejoiced at his ability for the task, “ seized the knife and cut, not causing many wounds,” (as the ancient classic has it,) so that we may say, he is able to do what is of difficult performance to others, yea, can execute what is impossible for other men.

“ Not merely is my son bedewed with his unspeakably great fa-

vors, but my united family, young and old, are also all gratefully sensible of his unbounded virtue. I therefore take this inelegantly written expression as a slight manifestation of the sentiments of my heart, and though without even a trifle, to acknowledge his favor, yet his kindness is permanently engraven upon my heart (literally, upon the five internal viscera, i. e. the heart, lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys). Therefore I say, my constant hope is, that with a mind vast as the sea, he will generously excuse me (for making no other return). When I commenced this paper my heart skipped, like the sparrow from delight, indescribably.

“T'aukwáng, 24th year, 12th month. (January 1845.) The respectful address of Si Ngányung of the district of Wingyuen, the department of Kwángchau, in the province of Canton.”

The following week a second operation, of a similar nature, was performed.

No. 15,161. December 1845. Stones in the bladder. Chau Wei, aged 21, of the district of Pwányii, had been afflicted by this distressing disease for fourteen years! During this period, according to his statement, he had not been able to sleep in a recumbent posture, and often in severe paroxysms, he appeared, as his mother remarked, more like a delirious than a sane person.

Two stones were also extracted from him, the smaller one preceding the larger, by the first grasp of the forceps, the one measuring 2 by 2½ inches, and the other 3¼ by 4½ inches, and weighed respectively, one drachm, and one ounce. All seemed to be doing well, till the second day after the operation it was discovered that the rectum had been wounded, an accident which, Liston remarks, may happen in the hands of the best operator, and agreeably to his advice in such cases, the sphincter muscles were immediately divided as in the case of complete fistula. In consequence of the inroads of the disease upon the constitution, the consequent irritability of the patient, the presence of large worms in the stomach and alimentary canal in great numbers, and this accident, the case has been less favorable than the preceding. The patient became for a time very much emaciated, but now enjoys robust health again, only incommoded by a very small fistula in the membranous portion of the urethra, but the neck of the bladder has resumed its natural function of retaining the urine, and being a farmer, his misfortune is comparatively unimportant, and one, could it have been foreseen, and to which he would cheerfully have submitted, that he might enjoy his present freedom from acute and constant suffering.

The same moral treatment was adopted in the present as in the preceding case.

The order of time will here be deviated from, to bring together a number of similar diseases.

No. 16,564. May 13th, 1845. Urinary calculus of peculiar character. Liú Kwan, aged 34, of the district of Pwányü had suffered from urinary calculus for *twenty-three years*! Having been under preparatory treatment for some time, assisted by S. Marjoribanks, esq., G. C. Lunn, M. D. H. Smith, esq., and my pupils, the stone was this day extracted by the lateral operation. It measured  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in circumference, and weighed 1 tael 7 mace= $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces: perfectly spherical save being a little flattened, of a general chocolate color, ingrained with a yellowish substance. Its surface smooth and shining, not unlike the skin of certain water snakes, to the scales of which, its smooth and slightly elevated granules bear some resemblance. It was seized by its smallest diameter at the first grasp of the forceps, and on account of its polished surface was extracted with great facility. But a few ounces of blood were lost. The patient bore the operation with heroic fortitude, not seeming to notice the incisions, and remarked shortly after, that he had not suffered much. *Kiensung*, 見鬆 “*I feel liberated.*” He appeared truly grateful. Reminding him of the divine goodness, he was urged to render his thanks to the God of heaven. He replied “many thanks to the doctor” whom he paid the high Chinese compliment, that he was “the same as father and mother.” But this was not the object, he was again desired to render thanks to God, of whom he seemed to have very imperfect conceptions. It was remarked to him that to extract the calculus was comparatively easy, to extirpate the *stony* heart and give the heart of flesh, is the work of the *spirit* of Almighty God. Would that this infinitely desirable blessing may yet be granted him. \* \* \*

June 6th, the wound was perfectly healed, and the patient in excellent spirits, and had lost but very little flesh. Thus in *twenty-three days* he was completely relieved of his distressing calamity of *twenty-three years*.

He was naturally of a mild disposition, and listened with cordial attention to the religious instructions imparted to him during his residence in the hospital, and before leaving expressed his intellectual conviction of the truth of Christianity, and the falsity of idolatry. Since his convalescence he has been in the employ of the Rev. Dr. Bridgman, from whom he still receives instruction in the know-



ledge of the gospel. No operations in this hospital have ever excited so much attention and surprise on the part of intelligent Chinese and officers of government, as the preceding cases of lithotomy, and that of the beggar from Macao. A translation of Liú's acknowledgment made subsequently to the operation, is here given.

"I, Liú Kwan, a citizen of the district of Pwányü, in the province of Kwángtung, in the department of Kwángchau fú, had a disease which is called *shálin* 砂淋, gravel or pebbles with dropping of water, (a term used by the Chinese to express the disease, and symptoms of urinary calculus,) which commenced some three and twenty years since, the medical treatment of which was without avail, save as I obtained the hope of begging before the bench of the venerable Dr. Parker of America, an excellent physician of skillful hand. On the 9th day of the 4th month, by extracting a calculus, weighing one tael and 7 mace ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  oz.) this disease is entirely cured, therefore my family, small and great, are much obliged to H. E. the venerable Dr. Parker, and gratefully feel that his favor is not shallow. Liú worshipping, knocks head and gives thanks".

"Táukwáng, 25th year, 5th moon,

No. 15,634. Nov. 25th, 1844. Glandular tumor. Chau Tsz'-tsai, aged 55, of the district of Sz'hwui, had a tumor about twelve inches circumference, situated below the angle of the jaw on the right side, and insinuating its external portion beneath the edge of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle. It was successfully extirpated, and the following is the old gentleman's humorous acknowledgment.

Acknowledgment of Chau Tsz'sai, from whose neck a tumor had been extirpated, composed by himself before leaving the hospital. The original is in verse.

"When I took up my abode at the lofty hall of the hospital, I looked upon it as destitute of pleasantness, and as I sat listening to the strokes of the watchman's bamboo, tedious was the nocturnal clepsydra. I glanced at my shadow and commiserated myself that the form was not my own. However, it concerned my mind still more to reflect that I was separated from my native village, where my fond mother dreamed of her son (far off) amid the hoarfrosts and snows of nine continents, where, distant over streams and rivers myriads of *li*, a stranger I looked anxiously towards my home, only desiring the nation's teacher early to exert his skill and speedily in the season of rain bedew me with his favors, for which I shall be infinitely indebted.

“ My disgusting appearance of twenty years has been removed in a single morning, enabling me to raise my head with gracefulness and pleasure; in dressing my hair, it is unnecessary to grieve to face the mirror, and considering my years, I will still humbly yield up application to literary pursuits (which this calamity prevented at the proper age); and though I fail to be beautiful and accomplished, and my figure do not overtop the gem, still it exceedingly surpasses the ugliness of one carrying a basin about his neck, and surprises my old associates who inquire with astonishment why the countenance of the third son of my father is so entirely different from what it was formerly.

“ Dr. Parker, distinguished for his skill does not regard toil and pain that with long life he may bless mankind; his skillful knife after all can dash aside the inveterate disease of years, and his excellent medicines can attack the (otherwise) inaccessible diseases. In his garden are planted many almond trees, which in spring emit their fragrance, and are richly elegant. His orange fountain restoring the sick, exhilarates and delights them; fortunately Hwáto now roams the southern Yue, and affords universal aid to the myriads of the Central kingdom. This illiterate poetical composition is presented to Dr. Parker to lop off and correct. Bedewed with his favors his younger brother, Chau Tsz'tsai of Suchau, knocks head and presents compliments.”

The following legends, will explain the allusion to the almond forest and the orange fountain, &c.

“ The almond forest's trees are numerous. The Shin Sien Chun states that, Tungfung of the Wú nation, (now Kíánguán,) lived in retirement at Mount Lui, and healed the sick gratuitously, but when convalescent from a severe disease, the patient brought five almond trees and planted them in his garden, from a trifling illness then one tree. In the course of several tens of years the number exceeded 100,000. Afterwards in the time of ripe almonds, Dr. Fung took up his quarters in this forest, and if men desired to buy, they were required to bring a measure of rice, and an equal quantity of almonds was given in exchange, and the rice given to the poor. If any one was dishonest and cheated him, there was a tiger always ready to expel him, and in his day he was called Fung the genii of almond forest.

“ The fountain of the orange well is always full.”

“ The Sien Kien states that Sú Yáu of Kweiyáng, about to become a genii, informed his mother that the following year there

would be a great pestilence, but that the well, in the domestic residence and the orange tree near by, can serve as a substitute for medicine to those infected with the disease. Let a man eat one orange leaf and drink a cup of water from the fountain and he will be well. Having said this he ascended and mounted the clouds. Afterwards the pestilence was very great, and the people of his village took of the orange leaves and water of the fountain and hundreds and thousands lived, and were made perfectly well; hence men designate it the *orange well*.

No. 17,987. June 10th, 1845. Compound fracture of the humerus and amputation of the arm. Kwo Sihái, aged 25, of the district of Pwanyü, belonging to a fast-boat, last evening being the occasion of the dragon boat festival, while competing with the men of a salt merchant's boat in firing salutes, his gun burst and produced compound fracture of his right humerus. When called to him in his boat at 9 o'clock A. M. found the triceps muscle was nearly all carried away, and the humerus for three or four inches from the condyle minutely fractured. Several inches of the humeral artery were carried away, and the hemorrhage completely arrested. The pulsating artery was exposed, a coagula having formed for half an inch from the end. He was immediately removed to the hospital. From the extent of the breach of continuity of the bone, and the extreme warmth of the weather, the only alternative was amputation, rendered difficult by the extent of the fracture upwards. Indeed it was not certain before the operation, but it might be necessary to remove the humerus at the shoulder joint. The flap operation was performed and the upper third of the humerus found to be whole. The amputation was speedily performed, and the patient sustained the shock remarkably well, considering his loss of blood, and the time that had elapsed. He spoke in a natural voice the moment after. From the wounded state of the parts there was more than ordinary hemorrhage. Three arteries required ligature, and there was hemorrhage from the centre of the bone which was arrested by the tincture of muriate of iron. A good flap was formed and the patient appeared quite comfortable after the dressing was applied. Pulse 120, and small. At 9 o'clock P. M. the patient had slept well, pulse 108, not much heat of skin, ordered calomel and rhubarb, and a diet of congee.

The knee was also wounded by the accident, one wound penetrating to the patella, and the other being upon the tibia. The breast was also wounded. No unfavorable symptoms followed, and in

about thirty days the patient was discharged well. A second and a third case of amputation of arm followed in a week after, which will be noticed in next report.

*A remarkable case of worms.* A mother applied at the hospital for the relief of her child about seven years old, whose abdomen was very much distended, and whose general health was impaired. Four grains of calomel were prescribed to be taken at night and one ounce of castor oil in the morning, and the mother directed to notice whether any worms were voided. The next day she returned saying her child had passed a catty of worms, i. e.  $1\frac{1}{3}$ lb. Seeing some incredulity, she presented a quantity of the worms which she had brought with her, and which she avered not to be more than one fourth. These were counted and found to be fifty-two, averaging six inches in length, and if the mother's estimate was correct, there must have been over two hundred worms.

*Closed anterior nares sequæ of small-pox.* Both nostrils were closed except a small aperture that would just admit a very small probe. A crucial incision was made with the point of a lancet, and a silver tube of proper size was introduced and worn, changing it daily or every few days, till the wound had healed up, and the natural passage was restored, both to the improvement of the lad's appearance and to his great comfort.

A case of remarkable exostosis of the lower portion of the femur, (No. 17,106,) was presented during the term. But as the woman aged 37, has only suffered from its magnitude and weight, she is not yet prepared to sacrifice the limb, admitting that under the circumstances it were admissible.

In concluding this report, we inquire under what circumstances more favorable could the truths of the Gospel be presented to the individuals whose cases have been detailed? What higher proof of friendship and desire to promote present and future happiness could be given?

The very long delay in sending this report to the press enables us to state, that divine service has been conducted at the Hospital for the last eight Sabbaths. The average attendance of Chinese has been over one hundred; and none have been more respectful and cordial in their attention than those whose aneurism has been cured, sight restored, the tumor extirpated, and the stone extracted. In these services the writer has been united with the Rev. Dr. Bridgman and Rev. Dr. Ball, and the Chinese evangelist Liang Afah of the London Missionary Society.



These services must be witnessed fully to conceive of their interest. Deepest, tenderest emotions have been awakened, when contrasting the restrictions of the first years of protestant missions in China with the present freedom. Then not permitted to avow our missionary character and object lest it might eject us from the country; and the Chinese received the christian book at the peril of his personal safety, and embraced the Christian religion at the hazard of his life. Now by imperial sanction he may receive and practice the doctrines of Christ, and transgress no law of the empire. Our interest may be more easily conceived than expressed, as we have openly declared our object and the truths of the Gospel; or when we have looked upon the evangelist Liáng Afah, and thought of him fleeing before the executioner of the imperial mandate to decapitate him, and of his long banishment from his native land, now returned from exile, earnestly and boldly declaring the truths of the gospel in the city from which he had fled. Well did he call upon his audience to worship and give thanks to the God of heaven and earth for what he had done for them. With happy effect he dwelt upon the Savior's life and example, and pointing to the paintings and illustrations of cures, suspended around the hall of the hospital, informed his auditors that these were performed by his blessing and in conformity to his precepts and example; at the same time declaring the great truths which concerned them still more, that their souls had maladies which none but Christ himself could cure.

To all the hearers upon the Sabbath an assortment of books, a portion of the sacred scriptures and some religious tracts, is given, and likewise to all the patients during the week, irrespective of rank or condition, so that thousands of volumes and myriads of pages of the Bible and religious publications, have been sent forth from the hospital to scores of villages and hundreds of families, and to different and distant provinces.

In view of the changes that have transpired in our time, we can but exclaim "*what hath God wrought!*" and rest with new and firmer faith in Him that he will, in due time, fulfill all his promises of mercy and grace to his empire.

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## LIST OF DISEASES.

<i>1st. Diseases of the eyes.</i>		Loss of one eye - -	91
Granulations - - -	36	Loss of both eyes - -	56
Entropia - - -	449	Staphyloma cornea - -	51
Ectropia - - -	4	Staphyloma iridis - -	6
Trichiasis - - -	8	Staphyloma sclerotica - -	1
Ptosis - - -	1	Iritis chronic - - -	11
Lippitudo - - -	207	Onyx - - - - -	4
Symphlepharon - - -	1	<i>Diseases of the ear.</i>	
Xeroma - - -	2	Deafness - - - -	33
Quivering eye-lids - -	3	Otorrhœa - - - -	12
Cancer of eye-lids - -	1	Deaf dumbness - - -	8
Excrescence of eye-lids -	2	Rent ear - - - -	1
Tumor of the lids - -	3	Ulcer of the ear - - -	1
Tumor of the orbit - -	1	<i>Diseases of the face and throat.</i>	
Mucocele - - - -	13	Choriza - - - -	1
Fistulæ lacrymalis - -	3	Glottitis - - - -	1
Disease of caruncula lacry-		Tonsillitis - - - -	1
malis - - - -	2	Ulcer of the fauces - -	1
Eucanthis - - - -	3	Ranulæ - - - -	2
Ophthalmia acute - - -	214	Salivary fistulæ - - -	2
Ophthalmia chronic - -	1083	Partial closure of anterior	
Ophthalmia strumous - -	3	nares from small-pox - -	2
Ophthalmia purulent - -	20	Fistula of the trachæ - -	1
Ophthalmia variola - -	16	<i>Diseases of organs of circulation.</i>	
Ophthalmitis - - - -	2	Aneurism axillary - - -	2
Exophthalmia - - - -	1	Aneurism of superior cervical	
Pterygia - - - -	257	artery - - - -	1
Maculæ - - - -	2	Nevæ maternæ - - - -	4
Nebulæ - - - -	408	Bronchitis chronic - - -	17
Leucoma - - - -	6	Asthma - - - -	5
Cornitis - - - -	11	Phthisis pulmonalis - -	1
Ulcer of cornea - - -	21	Hæmoptisis - - - -	2
Synechia anterior - - -	5	<i>Diseases of the abdominal organs.</i>	
Synechia posterior - - -	5	Gastritis - - - -	1
Cataracts - - - -	198	Diarrhea chronic - - -	3
Glaucoma - - - -	12	Constipation - - - -	1
Muscæ volitantes - - -	7	Fistulæ in ano - - - -	12
Amaurosis partial - - -	14	Prolapsus ani - - - -	3
Amaurosis complete - -	43	Hemorrhoids - - - -	7
Strabismus - - - -	4	Dysentery - - - -	4
Crupsia - - - -	1	Dyspepsia - - - -	30
Epiphora - - - -	1	Ascites - - - -	76
Choroiditis - - - -	4	Anasarca - - - -	23
Fungus hæmatodes - - -	3	Ovarian disease - - - -	4

Worms - - -	13
Abscess of liver - - -	2
Hepatitis - - -	3
Enlargement of liver - - -	1
Enlargement of spleen - - -	9
Icterus - - -	11
Hernia inguinal - - -	12
Hernia ventral - - -	1
Renitis - - -	1
Cystitis - - -	1
* * * *	

<i>Diseases, constitutional.</i>		
Rheumatism - - -		26
Arthritis - - -		7
Fever intermittent - - -		5
Opium mania - - -		10
Gangrene - - -		2
Abscesses - - -		16
Carbuncle - - -		1
Erysipelas - - -		1
Ulcers - - -		22
Scrofula - - -		79
Goitre - - -		5

*Diseases of the osseous system.*

Morbus coxalgia - - -		9
Caries of os frontis - - -		1
Caries of os humeri - - -		2
Caries of tibia - - -		2
Caries of radius - - -		1
Caries of lower jaw - - -		4
Caries of acetabulum - - -		1
Necrosis - - -		2
Spina ventosis - - -		2
Disease of antrum maxillary		1
Curvature of the spine - - -		5
Exostosis of the femur - - -		1
Dislocation of the patella - - -		1
Dislocation of the lower jaw - - -		2
Dislocation of radius and ulna - - -		3
Disease of mastoid process - - -		3
Periostitis - - -		2
Burns - - -		3
Paronychia - - -		3
Anchylosis of jaw - - -		1
Anchylosis of knee - - -		1
Anchylosis of elbow - - -		1

*Diseases of the nervous system.*

Paralysis - - -	2
Paraplegia - - -	2
Hemiplegia - - -	5
Neuralgia - - -	4
Hydrocephalus - - -	7
Palsy shaking - - -	1

*Cutaneous diseases.*

Veruccæ - - -	4
Bulæ - - -	1
Acne - - -	2
Tinea capitis - - -	5
Ichthyosis - - -	1
Tetter - - -	1
Scabies - - -	6
Porrigo - - -	1
Psoriasis - - -	4
Impetigo - - -	10
Lichen circinatus - - -	13
Lichen palmaris - - -	2
Lichen giratus - - -	3
Elephantiasis - - -	3
Elephantiasis of the scrotum - - -	1
Keloids - - -	3
Various - - -	7

*Preternatural and diseased growths.*

Nasal polypus - - -		4
Tumors steatomatous - - -		6
Tumors serectile - - -		1
Tumors sarcomatous - - -		9
Tumors glandular - - -		7
Tumors fungoid - - -		6
Tumors abdominal - - -		7
Tumors encysted - - -		14
Carcinoma of the tongue - - -		1
Scirrus breast - - -		2
Scirrus uteri - - -		1

Abscess of the breast	-	1	Epulis	-	-	-	1
Injuries	-	-	6	Fungus hæmatodes	-	-	2
Wound, incised	-	-	1	Hare lip	-	-	5
Wound, gun shot	-	-	1	Disease of umbilicus	-	-	3
Wound, punctured	-	-	1				

## TABLE

Showing the number of patients of different cities, districts, and provinces during the term.

		<i>Province of Canton.</i>					
City of Canton	-	-	157	Sz'hwui	-	-	86
District of Nanhái	-	1,386		Káuchau	-	-	9
Pwányü	-	-	1,449	Wúchiun	-	-	1
Tungkwan	-	-	164	Lienchau	-	-	22
Shuntih	-	-	648	Kuhkiáng	-	-	4
Hiángshán	-	-	43	Yangchun	-	-	1
Sinhwui	-	-	89	Cháuchau	-	-	2
Sánschwui	-	-	234	Cháuyang	-	-	1
Tsangshing	-	-	59	Tihhing chau	-	-	1
Sinming	-	-	31	Total number from the pro-			
Tsingyuen	-	-	63	vince of Canton	-	5,397	
Siuning	-	-	30	<i>Other provinces.</i>			
Tsanghwá	-	-	8	Chihlí	-	-	17
Hwáyuen	-	-	118	Shántung	-	-	5
Honán	-	-	123	Húpih	-	-	4
Sinhing	-	-	15	Hónán	-	-	10
Káyáu	-	-	103	Chehkiáng	-	-	55
Káuming	-	-	29	Fuhkien	-	-	25
Hioshán	-	-	100	Kiángnán	-	-	42
Tartars	-	-	5	Weichau	-	-	12
Adopted Tartars	-	-	6	Kiángsí	-	-	43
Weichau	-	-	77	Shansí	-	-	3
Kiáying	-	-	29	Sz'chuen	-	-	15
Cháuchiú	-	-	23	Shensí	-	-	5
Cháuking fú	-	-	48	Honán	-	-	1
Nánheung	-	-	5	Kweichau	-	-	14
Kaiping	-	-	24	Yunnán	-	-	5
Ngápíng	-	-	48	Kwángsí	-	-	24
Yingtih	-	-	3	From other provinces			267



ART. II. *The seventh Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society, with minutes of its meeting.*

THE Seventh General meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held this day—Wednesday September 24th, 1845, at 5 o'clock P. M.—in the Society's House, Victoria, Hongkong: present: Messrs. P. Dudgeon, Robert Strachan, Geo. Pett, R. Reese, C. B. Hillier, M. C. Morrison, W. M. Nicol, John Cairns, Andrew Shortrede, T. Hyland, A. L. Inglis, I. Brooksbank and S. W. Bonney; Colonel Green; Commissary General Miller; Captains Burton and Tod; Drs. Kinnis and Dill; Rev. Messrs. Stanton, Brown, Steidman, Hudson, and Jarrom, and the Rev. Drs. Legge and Bridgman.

The president, Rev. Dr. Bridgman, on taking the chair, remarked that it would be unnecessary for him to occupy any time in specifying the object and detailing the operations of the Society, as these would be sufficiently exhibited by the report of the trustees which had been prepared, and was then to be submitted to the meeting. After a few brief explanations, in behalf of some who were unable to be present on the occasion, he called for the report, which was read, and is subjoined to these minutes.

The treasurer's account was next presented, showing a small balance in favor of the Society. This account is appended to the report. The following resolutions were then brought forward and adopted by the Society.

1. On motion of the Rev. Vincent J. Stanton, seconded by John Cairns esquire,

RESOLVED, That the Report of the trustees just read, including that of the Rev. Mr. Brown, be approved and accepted, and that the same be published under the direction of the trustees.

2. On motion of Patrick Dudgeon esquire, seconded by Robert Strachan esquire,

RESOLVED, That the course of discipline and instruction, pursued in this school by the Rev. Mr. Brown, is highly satisfactory to the members of the Society and gentlemen present, and that the thanks of the same be presented to him.

3. On motion of the Rev. Mr. Stanton, seconded by Charles B. Hillier esquire,

RESOLVED, That in the estimation of the Society, the term of eight years is not too much time to be allowed for a full course of studies

in this school; and that the method of Mr. Brown, hitherto followed in securing the consent of the pupils' parents to that effect, be and is hereby approved of and confirmed.

4. On motion of George Pett esquire, seconded by Thomas Hyland esquire,

RESOLVED, That an Examining Committee be appointed, by the trustees, consisting of not less than three individuals, whose duty it shall be to examine the school once every month, and keep a full record of the same for the use of the trustees.

5. On motion of Robert Strachan esquire, seconded by John Cairns esquire,

RESOLVED, That, as it is highly desirable to enlarge the Society's buildings so as to accommodate at least twice the present number of pupils, a separate subscription be opened for that specific purpose, and that the trustees be authorized to proceed with the erection of buildings as soon as the requisite means shall have been obtained.

Brief remarks were offered on the several resolutions, setting forth the reasons for adopting them. With reference to an extension of the buildings, it was remarked, that with accommodations for double the present number of pupils, the whole might be educated without any very great increase in the annual expenditures of the Society; that no more classes would be required for seventy than for thirty-five boys; and that the care and labor of teaching the larger number could easily be sustained by the two teachers, for whose permanent engagement arrangements had been already made.

The meeting then proceeded to elect a Board of Trustees for the ensuing year with auditors. The meeting having been adjourned with the usual formalities, an intimation was given that the pupils would be brought forward for examination, immediately after tea had been served.

At half past 7 o'clock, the pupils accordingly took their seats before a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled to witness their performances. The exercises were opened with an "Anniversary Hymn," sung by all the boys of the school, Mr. Brown accompanying them on the seraphine, as he did in the subsequent pieces.

The fourth class was first called forward, comprising the youngest members of the school, or rather those who had been the shortest time under instruction.

They read in the New Testament with much propriety, being very careful to articulate correctly. They exhibited most commendable fluency in translating colloquial words and phrases from English into

Chinese, and vice versa, and in writing the same on the blackboard. This class, after singing as before by the whole school, was succeeded by the boys of the third class, who went through a course similar to the former, but with more readiness, especially in their exercises on the blackboard, and in mental arithmetic.

With great animation the boys then joined in their favorite exercise of singing, to the tune: "Tell me the days," &c.

Both the second and first classes, for want of time, were but hastily examined in arithmetic, geography and extemporaneous composition on the blackboard. A round—

"Let us chant the evening song,  
"And the joyous notes prolong," &c.,

occupied the interval between the exhibition of these two classes. This was sung with great spirit, and in a style that would have been highly creditable to any school in the world.

At half past 9 o'clock, the exercises of the evening closed with the song—

"Let us close the tuneful hour" &c.

## REPORT.

DURING each successive year since the formation of the Society its progress has been marked by an increased amount of successful results. The enterprise was an experimental one, commenced by a few individuals, and with no very large means. These successful results, therefore, are the more gratifying, and afford strong encouragement for more extensively educating the Chinese. Indeed, in whatever light we view this subject, all the circumstances and all the considerations connected with it clearly indicate that this good and important work should be prosecuted with augmented zeal and upon a much broader scale.

In bringing forward their seventh report, the trustees of the Morrison Education Society wish to recognize, as at each former anniversary, the good providence of God, and the liberal support of the foreign community, enjoyed by this institution, and here they wish to record their acknowledgements and their thanks.

As there are some persons present, and many now resident in China, unacquainted with the history of this Society, it is necessary that we briefly sketch its progress, and specify its object and the means and methods proposed for its attainment.

To train up Chinese youth in the way they should go, or, in the

words of our constitution, "to improve and promote education in China by schools and other means," is the object of the Morrison Education Society. Such an object needs no commendation. Based on the best principles of Christian charity, it must needs receive the approbation and support of all good men, who will rejoice to see it carried to the greatest possible extent.

The providence of God is sometimes mysterious. The immediate circumstance which led to the formation of this Society, was the *death* of the Rev. Robert Morrison D. D., many years translator in the service of the Hon. East India Company's service in China. The friends of that great and good man, having been deeply interested in his welfare and in the success of his labors, and wishing to cherish his memory in grateful remembrance and perpetuate the work he had been carrying on for many years, projected this institution. Hence its name, the Morrison Education Society. Dr. Morrison died on the 2d of August 1834. The prospectus of the Society was drawn up on the 26th of Feb. 1835. On the 9th November 1836, the society was organized at Canton. Lancelot Dent esquire was chosen president; Thomas Fox esquire vice-president; William Jardine esquire, treasurer; Rev. E. C. Bridgman, corresponding secretary; J. R. Morrison esquire, recording secretary, and W. S. Wetmore and H. H. Lindsay esquires, auditors. The total of the subscriptions was then a little less than \$6000, and the list of subscribers included the names of nearly all the principal foreigners then resident in China, and a library of about 1500 volumes had been collected.

The trustees on entering upon their duties immediately took measures with a view to obtain two teachers, one from The United States of America and one from England. They likewise took care to ascertain the state of education in China, but it was their *main* purpose to establish a school in which Chinese youths should be taught to read and write the English language, in connection with their own, and by these means "to bring within their reach all the instruction requisite for their becoming wise, industrious, sober and virtuous members of Society, fitted in their respective stations in life to discharge well the duties which they owe to themselves, their kindred and their God."

The reflecting mind can hardly fail to contrast the position of foreigners then with what it is now, and to observe the superior advantages enjoyed at the present time for educating the Chinese. These advantages will become greater, as intercourse with the Chinese is extended and improved. The time is not very distant when our com-

mon intercourse will be with the higher and better educated classes, and when the applications for admission to our schools will be made by those who will be both able and willing to pay for their education.

Great stress was laid from the first on the kind and degree of education that was to be given; hence it was early determined to have good and able teachers, and measures were adopted accordingly.

In their first report, after alluding to what they had done to secure the services of a teacher, the trustees thus remark:

“On his arrival, his attention will be immediately directed to the study of the Chinese language, which must, we suppose, form a principal object of his attention for four or five years, and will occupy a considerable portion of his time for almost another equal period. A few boys may perhaps at once be taken under his care. The acquisition of teachers, properly qualified to give oral instruction in the native language, and to prepare elementary books in the same, since no such books have yet been written, is exceedingly desirable. In order to accomplish its design, the Society will need to train up a corps of native teachers. This task is as difficult as it is important, and we need the best foreign masters of the art to accomplish it. Without such auxiliaries, very little progress can be made, either in extending or improving education among the Chinese.”

In their second report similar but stronger language was used in regard to this matter.

“The importance of having good teachers must be adverted to and dwelt upon, and the subject repeated again and again until it be better understood, and this first of all desiderata be supplied. Ultimately there must be native teachers, fully informed in what regards their own language and institutions, acquainted with the great principles of science, and familiar with modern improvements. It were worth all the labor this Society can ever bestow, to educate a few solitary individuals for the ordinary pursuits of life; but the value of instruction given will be vastly enhanced, when the children trained under its auspices shall become teachers, and in that capacity shall be enabled to train others, who in their turn may engage in the same excellent employment. By steadily pursuing this method, the circles of educational influences will constantly widen; while at the same time the means of support, and their perpetuation, will grow out of these self-same operations. Such is not the tendency of the schools which foreigners have hitherto established among the Chinese.”

The standard of education among this people is low, and the course universally pursued very defective. Not so the plan projected



by the trustees of the Morrison Education Society. It was deemed far better to educate well a small number than to give an imperfect education to many. A perusal of the first and second reports will show that the trustees did not care to expend the means placed at their disposal, until it could be done with the prospect of doing permanent good. In October 1838, they had in hand above \$7000, and had expended only small sums for the education of pupils in schools over which they had no control, and in which the course pursued was neither so thorough nor so extended as they wished.

The application for a teacher from America was successful. Mr. Brown arrived in China on the 23d of February, 1839, accompanied by Mrs. Brown, and they both received a most cordial welcome. Very soon after this the whole foreign community in Canton was shut up there, and all communication even with Macao cut off. In the mean time Mr. Brown was quietly prosecuting his preparatory course of study in perfect accordance with the wishes of the trustees. In November of that year (1839) he received under his care a class of six boys; in March following five more; in November one, and another in January 1841.

Such was the list of the scholars, thirteen in number, at the third general meeting of the Society, which was held at the residence of Mr. Brown, in Macao, September 1841.

Mr. Lancelot Dent, presided at this meeting, and as it was the first time that the members of the Society had been convened since the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Brown in China, he took occasion to speak of the testimonials he brought and the character he sustained. One of Mr. Dent's remarks we may here repeat. "Mr. Brown came out accompanied by his lady (said Mr. Dent,) and although I approach this subject as one almost too delicate to be discussed at a public meeting, yet I feel it a duty to express my opinion of the very great advantage of Mrs. Brown's presence. She is equally with her husband devoted to the good cause, and coöperates with him in every way to ensure its success. But this I almost consider secondary in importance to the example the pupils have daily before their eyes, of domestic virtues and happiness which cannot but exert a most salutary influence on their own social habits."

The exclusiveness of the Chinese government precluded the idea of making Canton the site for the Society's school. The same spirit, and other causes operating, rendered Macao scarcely more desirable than Canton. These circumstances induced the trustees, early in 1842, to seek for a site on this island. Their application to Her

British majesty's plenipotentiary, sir Henry Pottinger, was cordially received, and this Hill was appropriated to the purpose. For the erection of buildings \$3000 were at first agreed upon. On the 5th of August the place and contract for them being fixed, the work commenced. On the 1st of November, Mr. Brown removed from Macao to this place, with a part of the pupils, and the others with Mrs. Brown soon followed.

After this removal six months elapsed before the house was so far completed that the work of instruction could be resumed. The fifth annual report, dated September 1843, exhibited a list of twenty-four pupils all resident in this house, with a debt of \$250 against the Society.

In the preparatory work a good deal of advance had now been made; a teacher had been secured, a good and commodious building erected, a library collected, and a school organized.

From that time the progressive increase of the school, and the advance of the several classes have been steady, and every way correspondent to the expectations of the warmest friends of the Society.

It ought to be stated here that, having failed to obtain a teacher from England, the trustees, in April 1842, made an application for a second one from America, in answer to which a gentleman has been appointed who is expected to arrive here early next year, and in the mean time Mr. Bonney has been engaged to supply his place.

We will not detain the meeting any longer from hearing Mr. Brown's report of the school during the last twelve months, since the anniversary of the Society in 1844, not doubting that it will receive the same cordial approbation of the other members of the Society, that it has of the trustees.

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*To the Trustees of the Morrison Education Society.*

GENTLEMEN,—I feel a good deal of embarrassment in presenting to you my report of the school for the last year; not because it seems to require any false coloring in order to produce a favorable impression in regard to its progress and present state, but because I have always felt an aversion to being the reporter of matters so intimately connected with my own management. Among all the institutions of the kind that I am acquainted with, I know of no other in which it is customary for the mere teacher and superintendent of the school to write the annual report. I have always consoled myself

with the reflection that the practice has been more justifiable here than it would be in most other parts of the world, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which we are placed. Hitherto, it would have been difficult to secure the services of an examining and reporting committee, from the small, busy and rapidly changing communities in our vicinity. Having therefore been under the necessity, for the sake of the school, of preparing an account of its affairs year by year, I have felt the greater satisfaction in doing it, from the confidence you have evinced in me, by your unhesitating reception of my statements. Still it would be far more agreeable to listen to an account of the school from the pen of some one less closely connected with it, and I can hardly divest myself of the impression that it would be much more satisfactory to the public.

Few persons, I apprehend, can take much interest in the details of school-exercises and processes, and it is therefore hard to say much on the subject that is readable to those whose line of life is widely different from that of a teacher. It were easy to select many other themes, much more highly flavored with the seasoning of incident and novelty.

The best way to make a fair representation of what we are doing in the school, would be to spend a sufficient time in the examination of the pupils, to exhibit the method of instruction and training pursued, and the results in their attainments. A committee might be charged with this duty, before whom and as many others as should chose to attend, the progress and improvement of the pupils should be tested, after which a report of the examination should be published by the committee. The public would thus be sure that they understood the merits of the institution, and would be enabled to meet the Society's application for pecuniary support without embarrassment.

Most happy should I be to see some such measure adopted. This is a plain unpretending elementary school, as every one must be in the present state of education in China. Like others of this description, it begins with the young mind often at the lowest stage of cultivation, and proceeds through as many gradations upwards as possible. It professes to make no prodigies, but acknowledges itself compelled to make use of the same slow-moving machinery that gave us all our start in the pursuit of knowledge. It does not offer to make wise men of boys, at once, but owns subjection to that law of our nature, by which all human attainments are gradual and progressive. We have nothing to fear then, in submitting to public scrutiny what we



have done in all good faith and diligence to push mind forward step by step in the path of education. We may safely invite all who care for such things to come in and survey the ground we are cultivating. If we can show them either the blade, or the ear, or the full corn in the ear, in their proper place and season, it is all that discerning men will require.

During the past year the school has been better supplied with teachers than heretofore, though the advantage of this would have been greater if there had been no changes of instructors. It requires a considerable length of time, for one unacquainted with the Chinese language, and unaccustomed to teach Chinese boys, to attain his maximum of usefulness in the school room, both on his own account and that of his pupils. The more experience one has, the more satisfactory his labors become to himself and more profitable to them. From November to April, the second and fourth classes were under the tuition of the Rev. A. P. Happer M. D. From the 1st of April till now they have been under the instruction of Mr. S. W. Bonney. They have been divided, so that each of us has had the care of about half the whole number, Mr. Bonney taking the 2d. and 4th, and I the 1st and 3d classes, in separate rooms.

There is one fact which I am sure will be gratifying to the friends of the school, as it shows a growing confidence on the part of the Chinese, who send their children hither, in their foreign teachers. In every report hitherto made to you, I have been under the mortifying necessity, of stating that one or more pupils had been removed from the school against our wishes, and generally through the interference of their parents. It is encouraging to trace the progress of improvement in this particular, since the autumn of 1839, when the school was first opened. Up to the 1st of October 1843, of 42 boys that had been connected with the school, nine or nearly one fifth of the whole number, had been taken away in that manner; and in the year 1843-4, two out of 34 or one seventeenth part of the whole. But this year has passed away without even an attempt to do so. The Chinese begin to believe that it is for the best interests of their children to send them here. Once it was not so. When the school was commenced, few offered their sons as pupils, and even they as some of them have since told me, did it with a good deal of apprehension as to the consequences. 'We could not understand, says one who first brought a boy to the school, why a foreigner should wish to feed and instruct our children for nothing. We thought there must be some sinister motive at the bottom of it. Perhaps it was to

entice them away from their parents and country, and transport them by and by to some foreign land.' At all events, it was a mystery. 'But,' said the same father to me a few weeks ago, 'I understand it now. I have had my three sons in your school steadily since they entered it, and no harm has happened to them. The eldest has been qualified for the public service as an interpreter. The other two have learned nothing bad. The religion you have taught them, and of which I was so much afraid, has made them better. I myself believe its truth, though the customs of my country forbid my embracing it. I have no longer any fears; you labor for others' good, not your own. I understand it now.'

This it believed is but a specimen of the feeling which most of those entertain towards us, whose sons have longest enjoyed the advantages of the school. Hence it has come to pass, that there has been no interference of friends during the past year, to remove any pupil. Of the thirty who were here at our last annual meeting, all that survive are still members of the school.

For the first time, since taking charge of the school, I am under the necessity of reporting deaths among our pupils. Two have died within the last three months. The first had been here about six months, assisting the Chinese teacher in hearing the recitations of the younger boys: for which he received his clothes and tuition in English. He was taken away by a disease of the heart. Another was seized with violent bilious remittent fever, and died six days after the attack.

A little incident connected with the latter occurs to me as being confirmatory of what I have said of the confidence reposed in us by the parents of the pupils. The father of the deceased last mentioned heard of his son's illness too late to arrive here before he died. When he came, it was but to bury the remains of his son, his only child. He was naturally overwhelmed with grief at the affliction that had come upon him, and his apprehensions of the effect of the tidings upon the boy's mother were gloomy enough. After the funeral was over, I saw him and conversed with him about the event. To my surprise, he made not the least complaint as to what had been done for the sick lad, either in the way of medical treatment or otherwise; but expressed many thanks for the kind and assiduous attentions that had been bestowed upon him. He said he had entertained great hopes of his son's future usefulness, and in order to promote it had placed him here at school. But now his family would end in himself. I showed him some specimens of his son's drawing, an amusement of which he was particularly fond. The tears gushed faster from their

fountains as his eye rested on these evidences of his son's skill. "Do not show them to me," said he, "it is too much. I cannot speak now. I know you have done well to my son. I pity *you*, for all your labor is lost." I assured him that I did not think so. He had been a very diligent and obedient learner, and had won the esteem of his teachers and companions. He had been taught of the true God and the way of salvation; and it might have done him everlasting good. Who could tell? As the old man was about leaving me, he turned and asked if, in case he should adopt another boy, I would receive him as a pupil. To this expression of confidence I of course replied in the affirmative, and assured him that, however full the school might be, his adopted son, whom I hoped he would call after the deceased, should be admitted and taken care of in the best manner possible.

One of the members of the school, who was here in September of last year, has been sent to Shánghái, to take the place of another who had been there a year and a half in the service of the British consul, and who is now here, having returned to his studies. On his return, he brought a note from the consul, Capt. Balfour, giving a favorable account of his conduct while he had been in the public service, and expressing Capt. Balfour's sense of obligation to the Morrison Education Society, for the assistance he had derived from the pupils assigned to that consulate in October 1843. The other young Chinese who went at the same time to Shánghái, and on the same terms, I learn from a private source, has left the consulate, and is employed in the Chinese custom-house at that place. In regard to him, I deem it my duty to say, that he ought not to be considered as one educated at this school. He received his education at Singapore. Having been recommended to my notice by his former instructor, I took him into the school, where he had been but about five months, when he left it for Shánghái with H. M. consul. As he had been at school much longer than any of the other boys, it was thought advisable to send him with the first who left the school for the public service. I could not of course place the same degree of confidence in him that I could in one whom I had known longer, and should he at any time conduct himself dishonorably, (which I hope he may never do,) I trust that the discredit will not fall upon the institution that merely took him in for five months, after he had been under instruction seven years elsewhere.

I do not believe that the lad who was sent to the Shánghái consulate, in February last, will disappoint us. He was formerly the protegé of the Honble. J. R. Morrison, and the influence of that excellent man upon him extends to the present time. He reveres

the name and loves the memory of his former benefactor, and from the developement of character which has already been seen in him, and the solemn assurances that he gave me before his departure, I expect that he will do well. A gentleman at Shánghái, who was also his fellow-passenger up the coast, says of him, "that boy will make friends wherever he goes." He won the esteem of all on board the vessel, during a long and stormy passage, and it is said that he is conducting himself well, and efficiently at the consulate.

The pupils on the spot, have been divided into four classes, devoting one half of the time to Chinese and the other to English studies. The first or most advanced class consists of 6 lads from the age of 16 to 19. Their average period of instruction has been about 5 years. In the English department this class have in the course of this year attended to the study of maps, arithmetic, mechanics, reading, writing, composition and vocal music. These studies have been distributed so as to have the same subject under consideration twice in a week. Reading and writing are a daily exercise, and for about four months past, half an hour or more each forenoon has been devoted to music. The school opens in th morning with the reading of the Scriptures in course, in which all engage. The first and third classes have in this way read the books of Moses, and some portions of the New Testament. Brief explanations, and occasional remarks are made at the time, or questions asked on some points in history morals or religion, that may have been brought to notice. It is to be hoped that while a better knowledge of the Bible has been acquired, some lasting good impressions have been made by its perusal at these times.

To notice briefly the several studies enumerated above, as pursued by the first class, I would observe, that in the study of maps, the pupils are required to draw upon the slate or black-board the outlines, rivers, mountains, cities and other principal features of countries. In some cases, the facility with which it has been done has shown a pretty familiar acquaintance with the physical features of the globe.

This class has gone through Colburn's Sequel in arithmetic. Their proficiency in this branch of study will however best appear from their examination, and I will only observe that I think they will be able to show you a pretty thorough acquaintance with the principles of the science. It occurs to me in this connection that it is a common impression among foreigners here, that the Chinese have a peculiar aptness for the study of arithmetic. Close calcula-



tors they certainly are, and they are ready at the use of the abacus, in such reckonings as are most common among them. But I have never discovered among Chinese boys any thing that might be called a general or national state and relish for the study in question. In regard to every branch of knowledge as yet pursued in the school, I have found the same differences of aptitude and capacity that prevail among other people.

The elementary work on Mechanics, which the first class had commenced last year, has been finished and reviewed. They have all been deeply interested in the subject, and striven to master it. But, for want of a better acquaintance with geometry, some have been slower to understand this science than others. The book has however been so far useful to all the members of the class, that, when they shall have hereafter studied some of the higher branches of mathematics, for which they are now in a measure prepared, they will be able to investigate the more abstruse problems and theorems of mechanics with pleasure and profit.

In reading, the exercises are so conducted as to lead to an analysis of sentences and propositions, without the use of many technicalities or formal rules, but so as to give the pupils as far as possible an insight into the writer's meaning, together with an understanding of the principles of construction peculiar to the English language. Goodrich's Third Reader has been their text book generally. In writing they have used Foster's copy-books, of which I have had occasion to speak in a former report.

It may be well to speak of the method pursued in teaching the boys to compose in English. We all know that it requires a good degree of mental discipline, as well as extensive and varied information, to enable a person to write well; and a simple theme is confessedly the most difficult. The ability to discuss such a subject with even logical precision, to say nothing of rhetorical accuracy and elegance, is hence one of the last attainments made by our young men at home. How much more difficult to do it, then, in a foreign language! Themes, therefore, have been seldom assigned to the pupils here. Instead of this, the first class have been required to write original sentences and paragraphs on given words and phrases. There is no surer test of one's understanding the *usus loquendi* of a language than this. As a further step in training them to write, they have been called upon to supply words purposely omitted in sentences—to arrange a sentence or more, in a variety of ways, yet expressing the same idea. Variety of expression has been taught by showing how the participle may be sub-



stituted for a conjunction, by changing a verb from the active to the passive voice, and the reverse, and by the substitution of synonymous terms. Objects have been assigned to them to be described, for the double purpose of teaching them habits of close observation and accurate description, and so on. Now and then, but very rarely, they have been allowed to choose a theme for an essay. In all these exercises they write up on the slate or black-board. When the latter is used the production of each individual becomes the subject of criticism to every other member of the class, at the same time, which is a decided advantage over the use of the slate.

Vocal music has been attended to as one of the studies of the year. For about four months, the whole school has been called together once a day to spend a half-hour or more in singing. Though I have from the first desired to introduce music into the school, yet it was impossible for me, so long as I was alone in the department of instruction, to attempt it. The instruction of four classes in other matters, together with other engagements connected with the school, left me neither time nor strength for it. But after Mr. Bonney's arrival in April last, as soon as possible, I commenced teaching the boys to sing. A few of them had previously learned some of the commonest airs by rote. The majority, however, had never learned a foreign tune. From the first day of giving them a lesson in music, I have had occasion to notice an increased activity and relish for their other studies. They are delighted with their musical exercises, and return with mind and body refreshed to the ordinary pursuits of the school-room. "An art by which so much can be done to soften the asperity of temper, to cheer the heart, and bring the faculties into a condition favorable to their best action, an art which adds so much to the warmth of devotion, and affords an amusement so innocent and elevating, surely deserves to be cultivated." There are few persons who have not some capacity for it, if trained early enough; and those members of the school who have a decided taste for it will soon become teachers of the rest. If music is found to be so desirable in the schools of Christian countries, why should it not be even more so here? The German schools have long since universally adopted it as a branch of education, and in England and America, though the discovery of its utility has been made at a later date, yet it is now receiving very general sanction. Being confident that Chinese boys might be taught to read music and to sing, I tried the experiment, and have not been disappointed. Though there are a few as untractable voices among our pupils as could well be found, yet it is believed that even these

may be taught to sing correctly. The whole school has been included in the musical class, and it is pleasing to see the quick steps and smiling faces with which they assemble at the hour for singing. They began by learning one or two simple rounds and school-songs as exercises for the voice, accompanied with lessons in the first rudiments of music. Some at the outset found it very difficult to distinguish the semitones of the diatonic scale, but nearly all have succeeded in it. From this they proceeded step by step in the process of learning to read music, until probably one half of them are now able to read notes in one key, and some in more than one. The method of transposing the scale has not been taught yet. Harmony, as we understand it, is unknown in China: the nearest approach to it is unison. Our pupils have, however, advanced so far as to sing several pieces in three parts with tolerable accuracy. Another year I trust will transform their rude voices into a harmonious choir. To say nothing of the other effects of musical training, it will soften and civilize them more than any other single thing that we can do for them.

The second class is small, being composed of only four boys, and one of these has been retained rather for his amiable disposition, and eager *desire* to learn, than for any great promise that he gives of becoming a scholar. When Mr. Bonney took charge of this class, they were attending to arithmetic, geography, writing and reading. The principal aim of their instructor has been to give them as extensive a knowledge as possible of the English language, and the ability to use it. Each boy has been required to write and to speak it. As far as practicable their vernacular tongue has been interdicted in the school-room so as to make them use the English language in conversation. Their native language is only resorted to when it is necessary for the purpose of explanation. Mr. Bonney has bestowed much labor upon the class in teaching them to compose in English. The course pursued has been similar to that spoken of in relation to the first class. The result is a marked advance in this respect upon the proficiency of the last year. In reading likewise the same is observable. The class have finished a book on geography, of 264 12mo. pages. They have also drawn a number of maps which do credit to their skill, and have materially improved their acquaintance with the outlines of the globe. In arithmetic they have solved 860 questions in the addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of fractions. As to grammar, every reading exercise, and every effort at composition, though involving the use of but few of the technicalities of the science, is strictly speaking a lesson in grammar; but be-

sides these, they have practiced the conjugation of regular verbs to a considerable extent. This class has been under instruction three years and a half.

The third class, consisting of ten boys from nine to sixteen years of age, have been in the school about two years or a little more. As they entered at different periods, the average time would be about two years. They had been much neglected before I received assistance in the department of instruction. Indeed all the pupils suffered more or less in this way, because it was impossible for a single person to devote the requisite time to each of four classes, and yet it was equally impossible to combine them into any smaller number. The studies of the third class during this year have been reading, writing on the black-board, the translation of Chinese idiomatic phrases into English, and something of mental arithmetic. They are all able to read the Scriptures in a pretty intelligible manner. They also read other books from time to time. Of idiomatic phrases they have committed to memory more than a thousand in both languages. The object of this was to teach them to converse in English, as well as to enable them to understand the peculiar phraseology which is most frequently used in conversation, and even by standard English authors, but which often defies all the rules of grammar, and can be acquired only by treasuring it up in the memory, just as we do single words. No analysis of idioms can make them much more intelligible; and they are best learned as a whole without attempting it. They have made on the whole very creditable advances, by this means, in English, and at the same time they have associated the idioms learned with the corresponding expressions in Chinese. Mental arithmetic they have not pursued far. Addition, subtraction and multiplication are all the processes they have attended to. It should always be borne in mind, when we are judging of the improvement made by these lads, that on entering the school every thing is new to them, and even the language which is made the chief means of instruction they have to learn *ab initio*. Hence in every study, whether it be geography, arithmetic, reading or anything else, their progress must for a time be slow, and for the first four years at least, every study must be made subservient to the purpose of teaching them English. The commonest expressions, such as an English child would understand and use before it had left the nursery, is often an insurmountable obstacle to a Chinese lad, until his teacher comes to his aid with an explanation. This being remembered, I trust that all due allowances will be made when the pupils are exhibited before you.

The fourth and only remaining class of ten boys, from 9 to 15 years of age, have been at school a year. Their studies have of course been the most limited in number and extent, and the most elementary. The primary object with such a class must be to introduce them into the first rudiments of English. They have not only the alphabet to learn but the first word of the language. Their organs of speech being wholly unaccustomed to the utterance of such combinations of sound as those by which we express ideas, have to be tutored and exercised a great deal before many of them can become familiar with the pronunciation of even monosyllables. After some weeks spent chiefly in drilling their voices to the use of words so strange, they are set to reading monosyllables. When a sufficient number of these to embrace all the varieties of literal combinations have been acquired, they learn the alphabet, by analyzing them, or separating them into their elements. The next step is to put two or more words together, then to form sentences, and so on. The construction of no two languages is more dissimilar than that of the Chinese and English. In order to facilitate the acquisition of the various forms of English verbs, I prepared a portion of a little work, some time ago, which, though only a part of it has been printed, has been stitched together for the use of the pupils. This book if it may be called so, has been used by the fourth class for some time past. They have committed to memory, reviewed several times and written with the pencil the first 20 pages of it, embracing a list of names of familiar objects, the simplest form of the verb, the imperative mode, and the substantive verb in its connection with singular and plural subjects, together with the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs. From this they have practised the translation of words and simple sentences from their own language into English. They have had some but not much instruction in mental arithmetic. They have twice read through the gospel of John, besides some juvenile primers. The differences of age and mental capacity are perhaps more striking in this than any other class, and there has consequently been as great a difference in their attainments.

Something has already been shown of the efforts made to give the boys a knowledge of the sacred Scriptures. But their religious and moral education is not confined to the school-room. They are taught to observe the Lord's day: on that day, the boys are called together in the morning, and a portion of the Scriptures is explained to them, both in Chinese and English, and those who are able to read English sufficiently well are required to commit it to me-



inory. Those less advanced learn the same in Chinese and in the evening their recitation is heard in both languages. These instructions are always accompanied, with prayer and sacred music. The lessons assigned to them are generally so short, that they can learn them without a sense of drudgery, to interfere with the impression which we desire to produce upon their minds, that the "Sabbath" is "a delight." Thus likewise they have leisure to read such other books as they may choose to select from our youths' library. In the evening they sometimes come to us to converse or to hear us read, and often to sing. In every way, by formal instruction, or incidental remark, in the school-room or out of it, we endeavor to call the attention of those committed to our care, to the duties they owe to themselves, their fellowmen and their God. This we conceive to be the most serious duty imposed upon their teachers, and we do not expect ever to be able to make good men and wise of pagans, without the constant inculcation of those high and pure principles which form the basis of Christianity. Hence we try to rear upon them a superstructure of education, intermingled throughout with the *materiel* of Christian facts and doctrines.

Should it be asked what system of instruction is pursued here, I can only answer by describing it. It is neither the monitorial, nor the Pestalozzian nor any other of the various systems that have received particular names as they have come into vogue of late years, with the increasing attention to the interests of general education. It is however a system, embracing some of the features of several others and yet different from all. It is based upon the following principles, viz: to teach *one thing at a time*, and to proceed no faster with it than the mind of the pupil can follow; to aim at *developing and disciplining the mind*, and not at merely *giving it a certain amount of information*,—to keep ever before the pupil's view the *higher motives* that should actuate him, and not appeal to the mere *mercenary desire* to "get on" in the world,—and above all to teach him at all times to regard the noble origin and destiny of the soul, that as it had its beginning, so it may have its end and enjoyment in God. By whatever expedients, we can secure the efficient application of these fundamental maxims, whether they belong to one system or another, we hesitate not to adopt them.

There are but one or two other topics of which it will be necessary to speak in this report. The first is the library. At your direction, I have rearranged the library, culled out the volumes that were unfit to be retained, or were duplicates, and published a catalogue of



the remainder. We now have 4142 vols. embracing a great variety of works on language, biblical, literature, and theology, law, the arts and sciences, geography, history, voyages and travels, together with a large collection of those relating to China and the east. The library will always be a valuable appendage to the institution, affording much aid to the instructors employed here, and by and by to some of its pupils, in the more extended pursuits of knowledge to which age and education will bring them. I should hope also that efforts might be made to secure a sufficient number of subscribers to the library to prevent it from being a source of expense to the Society for its preservation.

I will call the attention of the trustees to but one other subject, that is, the term of years that should be allowed to the pupils for their course of study. At the opening of this school in 1839, I required of those who presented their children for admission, a written agreement that they should be suffered to remain at school eight years. One object was to forestall the disposition so much complained of by others who had tried to teach Chinese boys, viz: to take them away as soon as they acquired a smattering of English. But there were other objects also. At first it was difficult to persuade parents to sign such a contract. Now, however, it is seldom objected to, and far more easily enforced, than it could be as we were then situated at Macao. I conceive that the Trustees have, at least tacitly, approved of the measure, for it has been repeatedly brought to their notice, and elicited no mark of disapprobation. Furthermore at a meeting of the present Trustees last autumn I was directed to keep a list of applicants for pupils of the school to go into service among the foreign community, so that at the expiration of their term of tuition all parties might be fairly dealt with. Several persons have since applied to me for boys, as some had done before. In accordance with my instructions, I have replied to them that the trustees deeming it important that the boys should be well educated, and considering the difficulties to be overcome by the pupils in attaining this object, had determined that they should not leave the school if possible, till the expiration of the aforesaid term of years, but that in the mean time they had directed me to keep a list of applicants, to serve as their guide hereafter in making a disposition of the graduating classes.

It seems to me that the time has come when the Society should itself adopt some standing rule in reference to the term of tuition to be allowed to the pupils, and make their decision public. My own

opinion on this subject is sufficiently known to you, gentlemen; by the course that I have adopted for so long a time in receiving pupils. I entertain the same views now that I did in 1839. The reasons are briefly these.—Those whom we propose to educate are at first, when taken up by the Society, devoid of almost all useful knowledge. They are generally very young; not more on an average than 10 or 12 years old, but they have learned much that is positively bad, and that must be unlearned.—We cannot discipline, enlarge and inform their minds at present except through the medium of the English language, which they must therefore have time to learn. They have also at the same time to study their own language and literature, or else they will be comparatively useless when they are educated. Allowance must therefore be made for the acquisition of two languages, besides all the instruction and training requisite to fit them for the active duties of life, and to teach them the way to heaven. If then we say they shall remain eight years, they will generally have finished their studies at the age of from 18 to 20, and will have devoted their attention meanwhile to studies in two different languages, making only four years to either. To assign a shorter period to their education, and still expect that they will go from the school good English and Chinese scholars, would be to look for fruit where we have but planted the seed, to expect to gather a harvest in the time of spring.

Nor let us be discouraged because the work we have undertaken is slow of performance. It must be so, and this should have been taken into the account beforehand. It is so everywhere else, even where the obstacles to be overcome in the way of learning are far less formidable. To deserve the name, education must be of good material, and not of hasty construction. No intelligent man expects to see it completed in a year or two, or even twice the number. Time must be allowed for the growth of the mind, for the development of the faculties, for the mere mechanical part of an education, and the successive steps by which every man makes all his advances in knowledge and true virtue. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient humble servant,

Morrison Hill, Hongkong, Sep. 24th 1845. S. R. BROWN.

*Note.* The following is the list of officers, elected at the meeting—E. H. sir John Francis Davis, bart, gov. of Hongkong, &c., &c., being PATRON;—*president*, Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D. D.; *vice-president*, W. Leslie, esq.; *treasurer*, Donald Matheson, esq.; *corresponding secretary*, C. B. Hillier esq.; *recording secretary*, F. Dill esq.; *auditors*, John Dent and T. W. L. MacKean, esquires.

ART. III. *A Specimen of Christian Hymns in Chinese, with a translation of the same. Air "Coronation." Ortonville."* By the Rev. J. L. SHUCK.

人生暫時如是	今天催足明日之天	天星飛過之速	夜間入夢得見所有	人間之福如是	天星在於空中閃映	白露在草之面	日色之光在山嶺上
能享天堂永生	世人男女歸信耶穌	生命河流不息	天堂之日無夜無終	願指人行福路	耶穌爲平安榮聖主	光照人間憂悶	福音裏內滿載眞福

By Mr. Shuck's request we publish the above "specimen," "with a translation of the same" which follows, and having complied with the request will leave our readers to form of both their own opinions. Chinese poetry has been but little studied by foreigners, and Christian hymns and psalmody, in Chinese, still less. Davis' Chinese Poetry has long been upon our shelves, and we can recommend it to those who wish to know something of this subject. We have

also two or three little volumes of Hymns in Chinese, by Morrison, Medhurst and others. These likewise deserve attention, and especially the attention of those who wish to promote Christian knowledge among the Chinese.

### English Translation.

*Like sunlight playing on the hills,  
Or dew drops on the grass,  
Or stars that twinkle in the sky,  
So short—man's pleasures last.*

*Like dreams which in the night we see,  
Like meteors' rapid flight,  
To day pursue's tomorrow's dawn,  
So quickly passes life.*

*The Gospel has full real joy,  
Lights up man's dark distress,  
While Jesus, glorious Prince of Peace!  
Points out the way of bliss.*

*No night, no end to Heaven's day,  
Ceaseless, life's river flows;  
And all who turn—believe in Christ,  
Have endless life's repose.*



ART. IV. *Message from the president of the United States to the senate, transmitting the treaty concluded between Mr. Cushing and Kiying. Death of Sue Aman, a Chinese shot by an American in Canton.*

THE following note of Mr. Cushing's to his government is a sufficient introduction to the series of papers that follow. It is dated, Macao, July 24th, 1844. Addressing the sec. of state, he says :

"In the correspondence annexed to my dispatch of the 9th inst., (numbered 73) will be found four letters on the subject of the death of Sue Aman, a Chinese shot by an American at Canton. \* \* \* I have now the honor to transmit to you sundry other documents on the subject; and it is proper I should state, in justification of the consul, that the mode of investigation he adopted was recommended by me.

"Immediately on receiving notice of the riot, captain Tilton; of the St. Louis, repaired to Canton with an adequate force of marines and sailors, and maintained order until such time as Tsiyeng could himself adopt proper measures to keep the peace, which he did with commendable promptitude. You will remark that, at the time these occurrences took place, Tsiyeng was not at Canton, he being then on his way to Macao. These incidents illustrate the necessity of some provision, by act of Congress, as suggested by me in previous communications, for the government of Americans in China. I am, respectfully, &c."

No. 1.

CANTON, June 17, 1844

"DEAR SIR: We are in the midst of excitement again, growing out of the maliciousness of the Chinese and the want of coolness and patience on the part of foreigners.

"Be the cause what it may, it is certain we shall not be free from these outbreaks till the *mandarins* send a sufficient number of soldiers to keep the vagabonds from a ready access to the factories. Had the lieutenant-governor acceded to my request, and shut up the two gates at each end of the American factories, the present row would have been avoided. The facts are these: On the evening of the 15th, as the Englishmen were walking in their garden, some Chinamen wished to enter, or to keep the gate open so they could look in; which being refused, they broke it down, drove the English out, who took to boats in the river, and thus the matter ended. On the next day, say the 16th, the same vagabonds came into the American garden, and, on being turned out, commenced throwing stones at the Americans, of whom there were only three—the others, with myself, being on the river sailing. I returned as they were in the midst of the trouble; and several Americans, arming themselves, proceeded to clear the passage way (which, as I before mentioned, it was the duty of the mandarins to keep clear). The mob threw brickbats,



and one of their number was killed on the spot. This seemed to have a momentary effect on them, and, some 40 soldiers arriving, quiet was restored during the night. To-day, the 17th, mandarins sent no soldiers, and the mob had it nearly all their own way, foreigners keeping within doors; and it is now understood we fire on them only when they attack the factories, so that the flagstaff is at their mercy any time they choose to demolish it. Strong representations have been made to the acting governor, but as yet no adequate force has been sent to protect us. I believe there are some dozen soldiers only, who are out of sight."

"The apathy shown by the acting governor and the mandarins is a fair subject of remonstrance with Tsiyeng; for, at the present moment, we are threatened by the mob, and have no protection but our own arms. I have written to the Bogue for assistance, and expect it this afternoon or during the night."

"If you could make Tsiyeng understand the necessity of keeping closed the two gates near the factory, I think some greater degree of quiet would prevail. "What will be the result of the present state of things is quite uncertain; but I do not think the factories can be taken."

"I am, very sincerely and respectfully, yours.

"PAUL S. FORBES."

No. 2.

Macao, June, 21, 1844.

"DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of the 17th. I regret exceedingly the occurrences which you describe, and sincerely trust that ere this time tranquillity will have been restored. The loss of a life in the affair of the 16th is an accident of serious gravity, which cannot fail to become a subject of discussion in the pending negotiations with the imperial commissioner. I beg you, therefore, to do me the favor to give me, at your earliest convenience, a detailed account of the circumstances connected with that incident, that I may judge what steps to take in the premises.

"Meanwhile, I shall spare no effort to impress on the mind of the imperial commissioner the importance of adequate measures on his part in the preservation of order at Canton.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"P. S. FORBES, esq.

C. CUSHING."

No. 3.

"Ching, lieutenant-governor of Kwángtung, &c., hereby sends a communication: On the 18th inst. I received the said consul's statement, which I have examined. From this it appears, that he is thankful to the high officers for placing soldiers to guard and protect the foreign merchants, and that all is now quiet; but, fearing lest the mob again unexpectedly rise, he requests that the troops may be stationed here longer, for which favor he will be under many obligations, &c.

"From this it is evident, that the said consul thinks that the danger will be guarded against, and that he earnestly seeks to maintain mutual good will between the natives and foreigners. But these troops, having other

responsible places to guard, cannot be detained long in their present position; and I, the lieutenant-governor, have [already issued commands to the colonel in command in this department, and to the district magistrate of Nanhai, to station soldiers about, and send police men from time to time to patrol and examine, and strictly and forcibly to repress the movements. The populace will of themselves respect and fear them, and there is no danger to be apprehended of another outbreak.]

“With regard to what is observed, “that a ship of war has come up to Whampoa, in order to guard and protect the merchants of my country, and that she will return to Macao as soon as there is no reason for detaining her,” it is also quite plain that the said consul manages affairs in a perspicuous manner, and is aware himself they should be thus conducted, and that it is needless for her to remain long at Whampoa.

“But it has been ascertained that the native Aman was shot in the space before the factories by an American; and the said consul should himself know that he ought immediately to make a full inquiry into the matter, and deliver up the real murderer, that the case may be equitably judged, and no untoward event arise out of it. It has been ascertained that the man who was killed was from the district of Tsingyuen, having no relatives in Canton. But if he has been a citizen, it would at the moment have become an occasion of attack, for it would have been told to the populace, and they would have revenged it by again setting fire to the factories and plundering their contents, or something of that sort. The people are highly irritated against the offender, and it is impossible but that they have constant debates among themselves until they are revenged. The said consul, knowing the feelings of the people for times past, should inquire closely into this affair, and himself decide it quickly, that it do not become in the mouths of the people an occasion for collision. I hope you will by no means delay, as it is for this that I send this important statement.

“Táukwang, 24th year, 5th moon, 3d day—(June 18, 1844.)

No. 4.

“Kiyung, of the Imperial House, governor-general of Kwángtung and Kwangsi, &c., makes this communication upon a subject requiring examination and action:

“By repeated communications from the civil and military officers at Canton, it appears that on the 16th instant, at twilight, three or four foreigners were walking on the open ground in front of the factories, when one Sue Aman, of the district Tsingyuen, was outside of the fence, looking at them. Between those and these, altercations and angry strifes arose; and Sue Aman received a mortal wound from a gunshot by a foreigner.

“On inquiring first of Mr. Lay, the English consul, he said the business did not concern his nation. Afterwards, on inquiring of your honorable nation’s consul, Mr. Forbes, he said several of your countrymen went out with muskets; but he did not know who it was that caused the mortal wound, and would make further inquiries. From this it would seem that the murderer

must be among that number who went out with their muskets, and that it would not be difficult to ascertain the plain truth.

“The people of Canton are in their manners violent and daring, and are ready to seize on small movements to create troubles. Of this your excellency is fully aware.

“Already I, the governor-general, have instructed the local authorities, with real strength to depress the disturbers, and to put forth clear proclamations, showing that, regarding this loss of life, they ought quietly to wait for the officers to make investigations, and to conduct the business in a proper manner, and that they are not allowed to seek private redress. But it evidently stands to reason, that the murderer ought to forfeit his life. It is hard also to resist an angry multitude. There must needs be something wherewith to subdue their hearts, and then their anger may be pacified.

“The business of intercourse between our two countries has hitherto been conducted in a just manner. Accordingly, whenever the affairs of foreign merchants and people have sustained any injury from the Chinese, I have prosecuted them with rigor; and I well know your excellency will act with perfect equity and strict justice, so as to sustain this character. I earnestly beg that orders may be given for speedy and clear examination of this case of injury by a gunshot on the people, so that, at an early day, the law may be executed on the proper person by a forfeiture of his life. Then the people of this land will admire your excellency's just conduct. Thenceforward commerce will be continued tranquil, and peace be enjoyed forever. How excellent!

“For this I communicate to your excellency, that a clear investigation may be made, and all done that is right and fitting.

“Wishing prosperity and happiness.

“To his excellency C. Cushing, &c.

“June 22.

Translated by

E. C. BRIDGMAN.”

No. 5.

Macao, June 24, 1844.

“SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to me by your excellency, under date of the 22d instant, on the subject of the late events at Canton.

“Previous to the receipt of that note, I had addressed to your excellency a communication on the same subject, which would have been delivered the same day but the inevitable delay occasioned by the necessity of translating my communication into Chinese; and I have now the honor, herewith, to your excellency.

“I assure your excellency that I deeply regret what has occurred. I have caused to be instituted a careful inquiry into all the facts of the case, and shall take every step in my power to see that full justice be done in the premises, feeling most solicitous that harmony and good understanding may continue to exist, as well between the people of our respective countries as between their governments.

“I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

“To his Excellency Tsiyeng, &c.

C. CUSHING.”

## No. 6.

United States Legation, Macao, June 22, 1844.

"SIR: In the communication which I had the honor to address to your excellency yesterday, accompanying the *project* of a treaty between the United States and China, I intimated that there were two or three subjects of a special nature, of great importance, which I reserved each for separate communications. Upon the most immediate and pressing of these reserved subjects I now address your excellency.

"Your excellency is aware of the fact that the space within which the citizens of the United States reside and do their business at Canton is of very limited extent. This, although it is a serious grievance, might be acquiesced in by them, if, in the narrow space occupied by them, they could feel that they were secure from intrusion, insult and injury. During the time that your excellency resided at Canton, they did enjoy comparative tranquillity by reason of the vigilant police which your excellency maintained in the vicinity of the foreign factories. But since then it is otherwise. Numerous individual cases have been brought to my knowledge, of Americans who have been insulted by bad men of the Chinese, who thrust themselves into the garden of the factories, injure the flowers and trees, apply opprobrious language to their peaceful occupants, throw brickbats and other missiles at them, and sometimes proceed to the length of riot, incendiarism, and robbery. Two such cases of serious riot have occurred during the few months of my residence at Macao.

"In the first instance, when, on the 6th of May last, in order to tranquillize the disquietude of ignorant men among the Chinese, the consul of the United States, of his own accord, took down the vane of his flagstaff, a mob broke into the grounds, and proceeded to do injury to the property and to threaten and insult the persons of the Americans.

"The second instance occurred a few days since. On the 15th instanc, as I am informed, while the Englishmen were walking in their garden, some lawless Chinese broke in upon them, and drove them into the water by violence. On the 16th a set of similar vagabonds broke into the American garden, and, besides doing other mischief, attacked the Americans with brickbats, and compelled the latter to have recourse to firearms, in defense of their lives against the violence of a mob of ladores or desperadoes, and also to call up an armed guard for their eventual security.

"I beg leave to submit to your excellency the vital importance of some adequate provision to prevent the recurrence of scenes like this, so threatening to the peace of our two nations; and I rely on your excellency's firmness and love of justice, to give security and tranquillity to the Americans residing in China.

"I feel that I am the more fully justified in making this appeal to your excellency, inasmuch as the Americans in China have been distinguished for their peaceful and honorable deportment, and for their reliance on the good faith of the Chinese government.



"I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, your excellency's obedient servant.

C. CUSHING.

"To his Excellency Tsiyeng, &c.

No. 7.

Tsiyeng, Imperial Commissioner, &c., hereby communicates, in reply :

"I have received your excellency's communications of the 19d and 24th instant, in which you remark that the rabble of Canton city had been making commotion and injured the merchants of the United States, and beg that special measures may be taken for their protection, &c. It seems from this, that, regarding our nations and their subjects, the people of our land may be peaceful, and the citizens of the United States may be peaceful, and yet, after their governments have become amicable, that then their people may become inimical; and albeit the authorities of the two governments may day after day deliberate upon friendship, it is all nothing but empty words. Thus, while we are deliberating and settling a treaty of peace, all at once the people of our two countries are at odds, and taking lives. This has been a source of deep anxiety to me, and I was well aware would be so also to your excellency.

"I beg to say a few words upon the disposition of the people of Canton to your excellency. Their temper is overbearing and violent; fiery banditti are very numerous—a vagrant idleness-loving set, who set in motion many thousand schemes, in order to interrupt peace between this and other countries. Being destitute of employment, these wretches do little else than gamble and skulk about to steal, in order to get a livelihood. Since the period when the English brought in soldiers, have all these ladrones been banding together and forming societies; and while some, taking advantage of their strength, have plundered and robbed, others have called upon the able bodied and valiant to get their living. Therefore, employing troops, which is the endamaging of the authorities and [peaceable] people, is the profit of these miscreants; peace and good order, which traders both native and foreign desire, is what these bad men do not at all wish.

"After the English had made a treaty of peace, and withdrawn their soldiers, in the 22d year of His Imperial Majesty's reign, then the company's Hong was burnt and plundered; and in the next year the Spanish Hong was burnt, which these desperadoes did, under the name of revenging themselves on the English.

"They have, moreover, been seeking a quarrel with the merchants of your country; for, in May of the present year, these wretches, on account of a vane, went about stirring up a commotion, and urging on the populace to do something; but your country's consul Forbes, managed the affair happily. While the local officers are repressing them by force of arms, and the gentry are also endeavoring to quiet them, these vagabonds will stand, and then they will disperse.

"I have heard that usually the citizens of Canton have respected and liked the officers and people of the United States, as they were peaceable and reasonable; that they (the latter) would, even when there was a cause of dif-



ference, endeavor to accommodate the matter, which is very unlike the English. But, unexpectedly, on the 16th instant, a cause for animosity was given, in the shooting of Sue Aman at a time of altercation. I have heard different accounts of this affair; I judge reasonably in thinking that the merchants of your country causelessly and rashly took life away. But the populace are determined to seek a quarrel, and I very much fear lest they will avail of this to raise commotion, perhaps under the pretence of avenging his death, but doubtless with other ideas too.

"I have, within a few days, received reports, from both civil and military officers, stating that they had brought out troops to put down the mob by force, and had issued proclamations admonishing the people, by which quiet was partially restored. But if these plunderers take advantage of the interval to commence their depredations, it will not be easy to tell what will come to pass. I have already transmitted orders to all the civil and military officers, that they combine to guard and protect, not allowing the least remissness or negligence. Thus distributing them about to repress all disturbances, and quiet the animosity of the people, they can wait till my return to Canton, to tranquillize and equitably judge the case. It is of prime importance to keep up a lasting peace between us. Then, when all is harmoniously arranged, it will not be alone good for one day, but it will be seen that no danger will be felt hereafter.

"Since your excellency has already transmitted orders to the resident consul, Forbes, that he make thorough inquiry into the matter, and report to you, it is to be seen that it will be conducted according to equity and right. But it is important that both sides be equally satisfied, in order to cause the minds of the people to submit; for, although the rabble are banded together, yet their [union] cannot be depended on. If there is one particle of heavenly goodness, let this business by all means be judged on equitable grounds, so that there be no room for cavilling remark [in future.] Then will it be easy, too, to protect and guard; and by the power of right thus operating, our mutual feelings for each other will become as they were formerly. I think that your excellency, too, is of the same opinion as this.

"If there are some circumstances of this case which are not yet fully known, ask your assistant, Parker, and then they can be fully known; for the said assistant has lived long in Canton, and is perfectly acquainted with the feelings of the times and the disposition of the people of the provincial city.

"Wishing you every increase of happiness, I send this, an important communication.

"To his excellency Hon. C. Cushing, &c. (June 28, 1844.)

We had intended to have closed the correspondence regarding Sue Aman in the present number, but the length of other articles has deprived us of the requisite space; accordingly the subject must be reserved for our next. Being the first case of the kind occurring, since the treaties have been formed, and being one also of much importance, involving life and forming a precedent, it seems desirable that all the facts should be given in detail.

ART. V. *Journal of Occurrences: fires in Canton; drunken sailors in the streets; missionary intelligence; skipping at Sháng-hái; tyfoons and storms in the Chinese sea; troubles at Fuchau; encouraging prospects; naturalization proposed in Hongkong; liberty of foreigners in Canton—copy of a draft of a proclamation.*

Fires in Canton during the month have repeatedly occurred. One, which broke out soon after noon, on the 19th, in mat sheds at the new British consulate, for a time wore an alarming aspect, causing anxiety for the safety of the foreign factories and other buildings in the vicinity. Providentially there was little wind at the time; and by promptness in bringing engines to work, the flames were kept in check, so that the losses were not great, probably not exceeding \$5000. The Chinese authorities acted with energy and promptness. H. E. Kiyng came out of the city and took up his position at no great distance from the fire.

*Drunken sailors* have done great damage, in many ways, at Canton. During the month we have seen them raving mad, like demons, beating themselves, beating one another, and like a Malay "running a muck," sauntering through the narrow steets, pelting the Chinese, and overturning and smashing whatever they could that came in their way.

*Missionary intelligence.* September 21st, the Rev. Samuel Watson Steedman, military chaplain to H. B. M.'s military forces in China, arrived at Hongkong in the Duke of Portland. In the same vessel arrived also the Rev. Thomas H. Hudson and son, and the Rev. William Jarrom and lady, missionaries to the Chinese from Baptist churches in England. On the 4th instant in the Heber, arrived also at Hongkong, the Rev. Edward W. Syle and lady, from the Episcopal Board of missions in the United States, to join the mission under the care of the Right Rev. bishop Boone at Sháng-hái, for which port they sailed in the Eagle on the 23d.

The Rev. J. L. Shuck, with three children, embarked in the Tonquin, at Whampoa, on the 21st, for New York. He expects to return to China after an absence of one year.

*Deaths* of missionaries in China—we are sorry to have to record no less than three reported here since our last—one at Sháng-hai, and two at Amoy.

At Sháng-hái on the 18th September, Mrs. Fairbrother, of the London Missionary Society after a short illness.

At Amoy on the 30th September, in the 35th year of her age, Theodosia R. Pohlman, wife of the Rev. William J. Pohlman, American missionary, leaving three children, the youngest nine days old. In 1838, she left the U. States one of a band of four missionary families. Of her female companions, she was the last survivor; Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Thomson, and Mrs. Ball, all preceded her. The average missionary life of these four ladies since sailing from America is nearly four years. Also on the morning of Oct. 5th, Mrs. Clarissa D. Doty, wife of the Rev. E. Doty, Ame. missionary

The shipping at *Shanghai*, native and foreign, is reported as being very large, and the prospects of the foreign trade fair. We wish our friends there would furnish us with all manner of information regarding that great emporium of commerce.

Several storms—*tyfoons*—have been experienced on the Chinese coast, at various points, during the autumn; about the 10th one of considerable violence was encountered off Hongkong. But at the anchorages near the mouth of Canton river, as well as at Hongkong there has been no storm of great violence during the last three years.

Troubles at *Fuchau* have been exciting some interest of late. From a dispatch, which has appeared in the papers, from Mr. consul Alcock, it would seem that these disturbers of the peace have been brought to condign punishment, and even Tartar soldiers subjected to the bamboo and the cangue.

We notice also that the prospects for commerce, in the capital of Fúkien, are gradually improving. The public are much in want of information regarding *Fuchau fú*, and we shall be glad to give publicity to any statements that will supply this want.

*Naturalization of aliens* in Hongkong and its dependencies (?) is proposed in an ordinance, dated Oct. 1st, 1845,—“suspended until the pleasure of her majesty be known with respect thereto.” We have been asked more than once, what and where are the dependencies so frequently spoken of, and we have been unable to give any satisfactory answer. According to the treaty of Nanking we see that only *one* island was given.

*Liberty of foreigners in Canton!* This is a new theme. Much has been heard of imprisonment and restrictions here. And the complaints made have not been without cause. Improvements are now gradually coming in; but things are very far from being what they ought to be.

For the Chinese copy of the following draft, we are indebted to P. S. Forbes, esq, U. S. A. consul resident at Canton; we have also, before us a note, from their honours Wú and Wan, the local magistrates, addressed to Mr. Forbes and transmitted to him with the draft. It appears from this note that “the gentry,” who have been so lofty in days of yore, have pronounced the new proposition, allowing foreigners to walk where they please, “altogether good, altogether excellent.”

COPY OF A DRAFT OF A PROCLAMATION.

“*Instructions* are hereby given. Whereas it behoves the nations of the world—dwelling between heaven and earth, overshadowed by the one and sustained by the other—to live together in harmony, concord, friendship, and love, there must not be among them hurtful and insulting practices.

“Our Canton is a mart for free traders of all nations. More than two centuries foreign ships have come hither in an unbroken succession. These and those, both from within and from without, have equally participated in joyous gains.

“Recently our august sovereign, making no distinction between Chinese and foreigners, has granted a thorough revision of the old ordinances, and has established new regulations, so that the flowery people and the merchants from afar are permitted to traffic at pleasure. Coming and going are not forbidden. Moreover all hatred and ill-will ought to be laid aside, and there should be an eternal return to concord and harmony.

“That all foreign merchants, coming to our port, should be allowed to walk abroad according to their own convenience, for recreation so as to repair their energies and expand their hearts, is self-evidently reasonable.

“You, both soldiers and people, must all treat the people from afar with politeness, and must all assiduously cultivate peace and good-will. [These are the instructions.]

“If any ignorant vagabonds dare to act in opposition to these, and treat the people from afar with insult, and cause disturbance, we, the magistrates, will deal with you rigidly according to the laws, and no leniency or favor shall be shown. It behoves you tremblingly to obey, and not oppose this special proclamation.”

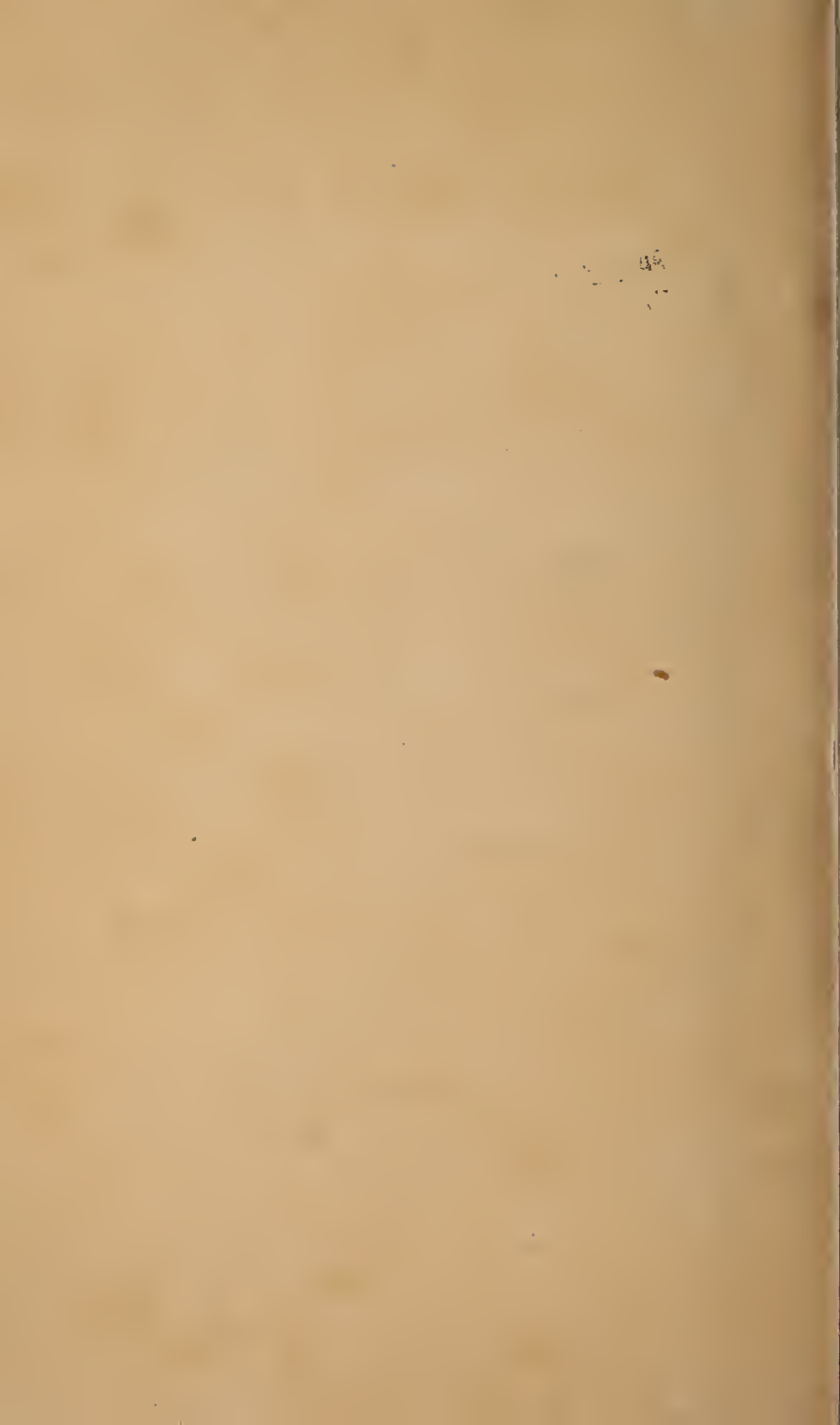
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## Date Due

<b>Ap</b> 18 '45				
Ap 27 '45				
<b>F</b> 4 '46				
NO 2 '55				
2 weeks				
